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politics. It is to be regretted that the limitations of the series in which the volume appears has prevented Professor Macy from dealing *in extenso* with many phases of important developments, methods and problems that the space at his command permits only to be briefly touched upon.

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McKinley, Albert Edward. *The Suffrage Franchise in the Thirteen English Colonies in America.* (Publications of the University of Pennsylvania—Series in History No. 2.) Pp. v, 518. John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, selling agents, 1905.

Mr. McKinley in a series of thirteen distinct narratives attempts the history of the suffrage in the American colonies, devoting to each a complete essay, varying in length from ten to seventy pages. These limits are set because "in the New England colonies, the systems of which have been carefully studied, he has limited himself narrowly to the suffrage qualifications; in other cases, as in the Carolinas and New York, more attention has been given to these circumstances under which the suffrage was exercised." Secondly, the limits are necessary because "the material for the study has been gathered almost exclusively from the printed records of the several colonies and from the various editions of colonial laws." The abundance of available printed sources has evidently had much to do with one state's getting seven times the space devoted to another.

The author recommends Bishop's History of Elections for the analytic side, which he sets aside for "the dynamic or developmental aspects of the subjects." Using this as the basis of our judgment, as we should to be fair, the book is a splendid piece of work. The development is treated always in its bearing upon England's peculiar designs in the colony and, on the other hand, with reference to the natural economic features of the settlement and its future possibilities. We feel that sometimes rather strained efforts are made to show continuous development in matters of origin, as in making representative government spring from a petition for slaves (page 168); but in general there is shown the most conservative scholarship.

The author very sanely, as judged by the demands of the student reader, has scattered his bibliographical material in copious footnotes. However, some word of warning as to the absolute reliability of those few chapters constructed almost entirely from the older, secondary authorities (state histories) would not be amiss. In general no fault can be found with the selection of facts nor regarding the use made of them. The very open display of material is highly commendable.

Despite a few slips, such as the ambiguous use of "trust" on page 170, the expression is very clear and the treatment simple in its chronological scheme. The swing of the narrating carries the reader on easily through masses of evidence very simply and skilfully manipulated to show the ever-increasing share that the individual citizen acquired in matters governmental. The book in thus showing the share of the common man in his local

government, the nature of the official classes and the inadequacy of the governmental machinery to express the popular will, makes a valuable contribution to any scientific study of the American Revolution with its complementary era of state constitution-making. The volume closes with an admirable summary of the several qualifications of the suffrage up to and especially of the immediate, pre-revolutionary era.

The immense amount of material consulted, the care in the verification of its vast number of mere facts, and the patience shown in the organization of the mass of data, calls forth the highest praise for the author's scholarship. A very valuable and concise index adds much to the utility of the book alike to student and general reader. Besides furnishing the lecturer and student a handy collection of facts, the book ought to answer a general need in this day of agitation for election and nomination control, primary reform, etc.

JOHN L. CONGER.

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Patterson, C. Stuart. *The United States and the States Under the Constitution.* Pp. xli, 347. Price, \$4.00 net. Second Edition. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson, 1904.

In rewriting and bringing up to date an earlier work upon this subject, published in 1888, Professor Patterson, with the collaboration of Mr. Reeder, has rendered to all students and teachers of American political institutions a distinct service. Although the relation of the United States to the states has been many times determined by the adjudication of the courts, it is, nevertheless, a relation which is constantly undergoing adjustment. This has been particularly true during the last two decades when industrial and social developments have been so rapidly converting questions, which were formerly state and local problems, into national ones. The task of harmonizing this development with our constitutional law is the task of the lawyer and the judge, and it is because Professor Patterson has presented in a way to be understood by the layman the law as it stands to-day that his work is peculiarly timely and valuable.

The volume has, perhaps, too many of the ear marks of the law book to be read from cover to cover. After the manner of law books, its plan is analytical and topical. It contains the usual extensive table of cited cases, a fair table of contents and a somewhat less satisfactory index. The book is made extremely usable, however, for college and university work by the presence of voluminous footnotes, chiefly citations of the decided cases upon which the subject matter of the text is largely based.

The most valuable single portions of the book are probably Chapter IV, upon the regulation of commerce, which reviews the legislation and decisions up to and including the Northern Securities case; Chapter III, upon the relation of state and federal governments with reference to taxation, and Chapter X, upon the judicial power in state and nation. Other chapters deal with territories, implied powers, impairment of contracts, federal suprem-